

Iron County Register

Entered in the Postoffice at Ironton, Mo., as second-class matter.

E. D. AKE, : : : : : EDITOR.

VOLUME XXII. NUMBER 19.

IRONTON, MO.,
THURSDAY, NOV. 15, 1888.

Bollinger county elects her full Democratic ticket. Majorities from 200 to 300. Ripley does the same, with large majorities.

The saloons of St. Louis are convulsed with laughter now, but for all that their chins may be dragging the ground before "the springtime comes, gentle Annie."

The Monticello (Ill.) Seminary was utterly destroyed by fire on the night of the 3d inst. All the inmates escaped with their lives, and but little else. Loss \$150,000; insurance, \$75,000.

Madison county elected the Democratic candidates for county offices, with one exception—Higdon, assessor. Josiah Anthony "got it in the neck" to the tune of about 200. Bye-bye, Jos!

We congratulate the Democracy of Mississippi county upon their splendid victory—achieved without the aid of the *Enterprise*. The whole county ticket was elected, the majorities running from 250 to 500.

Now let the Alliance gather itself together and do its work. It is a praiseworthy organization when legitimately conducted—as it has been in Iron county—and we tender our best services to it. Our columns shall always be at its service.

If the saloon men and their allies and organs are wise, they will not attempt to force Prohibition into the politics of Missouri. If they do, they will be responsible, and not *The Republic*, and upon them will come the full consequences of their folly.—*St. Louis Republic*.

Will the *Republic* please tell what more the saloon men of St. Louis can do to "force Prohibition into the politics of Missouri" than they have done? A gold medal awaits a satisfactory answer.

Tariff Reform will on and on, until it conquers. The American people will not always believe that high taxation is happiness and prosperity. For ourselves, we promise that not an issue of the *REGISTER* will be put forth the coming four years that does have at least one article on what we believe to be the most important issue before the country. In the meantime, let the R-publicans raise the tariff taxes and squander the surplus, if they dare. If they do this, it will be in accordance with their platform. If they take the opposite course—but their monopolistic masters will not permit that, and it is useless to talk of it.

A Curious Fact.

It is one of the marvels of the outcome that while the workmen in the industrial centers whom the cry of free trade designed to stampede into voting the Republican ticket were not affected by the cry and seem thoroughly to understand that tariff reduction would benefit, not harm, them, the farmer, especially the farmer with a sheep or two, was carried away by the fallacies preached from the stump regarding the great benefit to the agricultural class of a home market.

In all the industrial centers the Democrats make great gains. The Republican majority in Pennsylvania is decidedly reduced. Newark, New Jersey, becomes Democratic. Cleveland receives the vote of Pullman and Chicago. Where industries are most numerous there the vote for Cleveland was largest. Exceptions may be shown, but the rule is as stated. But the farmers of the Mississippi valley, the men upon whom the burdens of the tariff fall heavily without any substantial compensation, were firm in the faith that an excessive tax on the necessities of existence is somehow beneficial to them.

The farmers have much to learn.

Last Saturday week the town of Piedmont was almost destroyed by fire. The following is the account telegraphed the *Globe Democrat*:

About 12:15 A. M. a fire broke out in the rear of J. F. Lindsay's hardware store in an empty ice house. The fire spread rapidly as a brisk wind was blowing from the south. The Post Office, W. P. Toney's drug store, O. L. Davis's jeweler store and Dale's block went next. As the buildings were of frame the fire swept with great rapidity, cleaning up two entire business blocks and then began on residences. Four more blocks went down, including the fine four-story new building erected by the Knights of Pythias, and used as a Court House; also occupied on the third floor by the lodge rooms of the Masons, K. of P. No. 98, G. A. R. Post, No. 333, and other orders. The Methodist Church and parsonage were also destroyed.

The following business firms were burned out: Wm. H. Blaine, general merchandise; J. E. Brown & Co., general merchandise; T. S. Lopez & Co., general merchandise; E. Bisplinghoff, drugs; Purcell & Co., notions; Wilson & Co., butchers; Davis & Co., butchers; J. M. McGuire, restaurant; A. Hartman, attorney; F. Famands, bakery; G. W. Creath and Sheahan brothers, saloons; Wayne County Democrat office; O. L. Davis, jeweler; Miss Max, millinery; Harry Lamb and C. Conrad, barber shops; Young's Hotel and Cleveland House, lutes; Hooper, Frasier & Co., millinery; S. R. Durham, attorney; the City Hall and Harrison's wagon establishment.

The loss is estimated at \$200,000; insurance not known as yet. The Phoenix of Brooklyn, Anglo-Nevada, Phoenix of Hartford, North British and Mercantile and American Central are all losers.

Families were left with only their night clothes and are totally destitute. There are only three stores left in the town. The flames fortunately spared the west side, consisting principally of residences. W. P. Toney bought brick for immediate rebuilding before daylight came and a new and better Piedmont will arise from the ashes, and at once. A new brick block just about completed caught fire, but was saved.

Will They Force the Issue?

On principle we have always opposed Prohibition: not because the will of the people is powerless to overcome and suppress the distillery, the brewery, and the saloon, as some people contend; but because we have believed that a moral people was never, and never will be, created by legislation. And this we believe to be the sentiment of the people. A vice is not a crime, and where the vice pertains to and affects the vicious individual alone, we have always contended that his more upright neighbor, or his neighbor weak in another direction, had naught to do with him. A community legislates to protect its members one from another, but not to eliminate the lesser vices which do not concern the community as such. For these reasons, briefly stated, we have opposed such legislation; and to-day stand where we have always stood under similar conditions.

If the conditions have changed in Missouri, that change has been wrought by the parties most deeply interested—the makers of and dealers in malt and alcoholic liquors. All over this broad land, from the time of the first white settlement on the Atlantic coast down to the present, Sunday has been observed as a day of rest and worship; the laws have enforced its observance; and our people have upheld the laws. In the chief city of this state, however, an exception was made, "by a special law which ought never have disgraced our statute-books," as the *St. Louis Republic* fitly says. This law, passed in 1857, was subsequently abrogated, but the saloon men and brewers of St. Louis refused to submit, and did not submit, even after the court of last resort had passed upon the question. They forsooth, considered themselves above the law, and greater than the people behind the law. They became possessed of deadly hatred to David R. Francis, mayor of St. Louis, because he, in pursuance of his official oath, declared that, in obedience to the sovereign law of the State, the saloons and beer-gardens must close on Sunday. That hatred was made malevolently manifest at the late election, and Mayor Francis, as candidate for Governor, was "snowed under" about 10,000 majority was given his opponent in the city and the county—the result of a compact between the brewers, the dives, and the brothel saloons.

These elements did not "knife" him because he was a Democrat, or because his opponent was a Republican: they simply took an impotent revenge upon him because he had done his duty as an official. They evidently intended to make the election a warning to all public officials, and show them that the law must be ignored when its enforcement interfered with the Holy Beer Saloon!

On election day the counters of the political saloons of the city were strewn with ballots of every kind, but on the Regular Democratic Ticket Francis' name was "scratched" every time, and as high as twenty dollars was paid to one voter to ignore the head of the State ticket. Every bar-keeper in the dives was a briber, and the man he was "after" was Francis. Hundreds of thousands of dollars were spent in this way, and the booze furnished by the dives, the saloons, and the brewers, did its work effectually in the city. Not only this, but rolls of greenbacks were sent out into the country districts to corrupt the voters—evidently, in order that the city saloon might vanquish the Sabbath, and the Beer-Garden over-ride the Church.

Since the St. Louis Saloon has gone into politics, and feels so good over its late venture, the people may favor giving it all the politics it wants, and a little more, by way of good measure. Since the brewers and the distillers and the lesser satellites so love the turmoil of politics that they joyfully scatter their wealth without stint, they may be overladen with opportunity by an outraged people.

To this end, if the legislature be forced to submit to the people of Missouri a Prohibition Amendment who will be to blame?

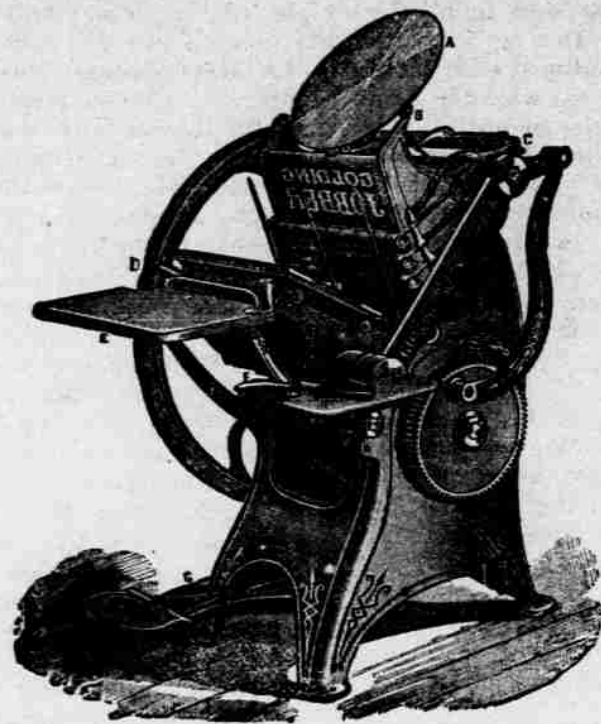
As we stated in the beginning, under ordinary surroundings, we believe our people are not in favor of Prohibition; but when they are forced to choose between Sunday and the Saloon, between the Brewery and Bribery, between the Dive and Political Decency, their position will admit of no question. Unfortunately they can take no middle or conservative ground. High license will not reach the brewers and distillers, and they appear to have been the head and front of the assault upon Honest Elections. Their underlings (the dive saloons) were the conduits through which the booze was discharged, but some of the 'Brewing Associations were at the fountain-head.

If the legislature votes Submission it will afford the Liquor Associations an opportunity to dispense their surplus booze!

In the meantime, those of us who have some affection for individual rights may prayerfully consider whether all the Personal Liberty conceivable can offset the continuance of the Dive in Politics.

THE REGISTER JOB PRINTING OFFICE

IS ONE OF
THE BEST IN THE STATE!



GOOD = PRESSES,
NEW TYPE.
AND OTHER FACILITIES.

—IN THE—
ST. LOUIS COURT OF APPEALS,

Term, 1888.

ANDY MILLER,
Defendant in Error,
vs.
JOHN M. BRYDEN,
Plaintiff in Error.

No. 1392.

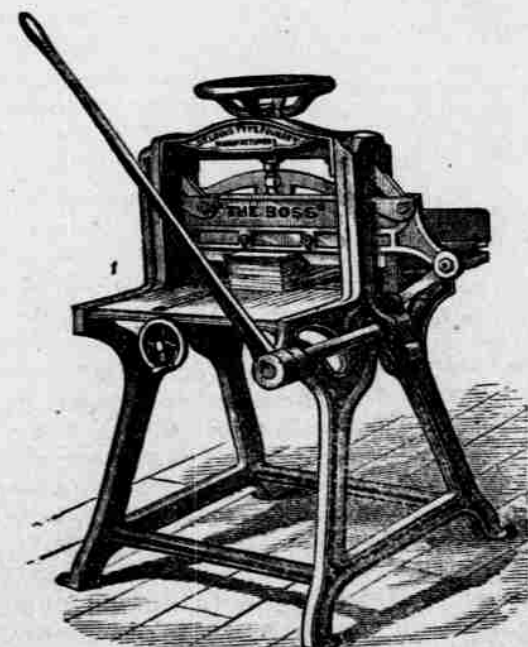
APPEAL FROM
The Circuit Court of
IRON COUNTY,
Missouri.

ABSTRACT & BRIEF BY PLAINTIFF IN ERROR.

SETTLE & BUGG,
Attorneys for Plaintiff in Error.

Legal Briefs

NEATLY PRINTED.



OTHER WORK
PROMPTLY DONE
At Reasonable Prices!

WINTER STOCK COMPLETE!

Having just returned from Chicago, we have secured some Extra Good Values in

Men's Clothing, Boots and Shoes,

Dry Goods, &c., and would advise everybody to call and see our Low Prices before buying a dollar's worth anywhere else. We will save you money!

The Public will please bear in mind that Mrs. Lopez has just returned from St. Louis, and brought on EVERYTHING NEW in

MILLINERY, DRESS GOODS, Buttons and Trimmings.

Our Dress Goods Comprise New Shades in Henrietta Cloth, Tricot, etc. Also,

Beautiful Dress Trimmings,

STYLISH HATS & BONNETS FOR LADIES!

AND OUR

Prices Bed-Rock!

OUR STOCK DRY GOODS

IS COMPLETE.

Boots and Shoes in Endless Variety!

Gents' Furnishing Goods and Underwear.

ALL WE ASK

Is an inspection of our New Winter Goods, and we will GUARANTEE TO SAVE YOU MONEY.

T. S. LOPEZ & SONS.